

XXVIII.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—LIII. By W. L. DISTANT.

Neotropical Pentatomidæ.

Genus GALEACIUS.

Galeacius, Dist. Biol. Centr.-Am., Het. i. p. 316 (1889).

Type, *G. tessellatus*, Dist.

Galeacius crowleyi, sp. n.

Head pale castaneous, apex of central lobe dull ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, second joint fuscous, first joint not quite reaching apex of head, first, second, and third joints short, subequal in length, fourth and fifth longest and subequal; pronotum with the lateral and anterior areas ochraceous, the basal area brownish ochraceous, the middle of the anterior area appears as an elongate spot, angularly narrowed and produced posteriorly with its base dark castaneous, the produced lateral angles with a central waved transverse castaneous line, their apices broadly obliquely truncate, the basal area with a darker longitudinal fascia on each side; scutellum brownish ochraceous, with large pale ochraceous marginal spots, situate two at base, two on each lateral margin, and two subapical, the apex also broadly pale ochraceous, all these spots are more or less narrowly margined with castaneous, and the subapical spots are posteriorly sinuate; body beneath and legs ochraceous; head beneath, a central fascia to sternum, broad lateral fasciæ to abdomen (transversely connected before apex) piceous or black; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex black; femora and tibiæ more or less annulated with pale ochraceous.

Long., ♂, 9 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 mm.

Hab. Brazil, St. Catherine (Crowley Bequest, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *G. martini*, Schout., from which it may be separated, apart from colour-differences, by the apices of the strongly produced lateral angles of the pronotum, which are broadly obliquely truncate, not subangulate.

Genus POLYTES.

Polytes, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 492.

Type, *P. lincolatus*, Dall.

Polytes fenestra.

Polytes fenestra, Bredd. Soc. Ent. xviii. p. 122 (1903); Schout. in Wytzm. Gen. Ins. fasc. xxiv. pl. iii. fig. 4 (1904).

Var.—Differs from the typical form as figured by Schouteden in having the central black longitudinal fascia to the scutellum obliquely branching on each side near middle to lateral margins.

Hab. E. Peru; Marcapata (Brit. Mus.).

Polytes rubromaculatus, sp. n.

Black; pronotum with the lateral margins very narrowly ochraceous and with two large suboblong sanguineous spots on each side of middle and which nearly reach base, but only extend a little beyond middle anteriorly; scutellum with an oblique sanguineous fascia on each side near base and two more longitudinal sanguineous fasciæ, somewhat close together, on apical area; body beneath and legs shining blackish; antennæ piceous, first, second, and third joints short, almost subequal in length, fourth and fifth joints much longer and about subequal in length; head thickly coarsely punctate; pronotum and scutellum thickly punctate, but less so on the sanguineous spots; rostrum brownish ochraceous, the apical joint black; body beneath thickly, rather finely punctate, posterior margins of the sixth and anal segments ochraceous; lateral margins of the prosternum very narrowly ochraceous.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Santa Inéz (*R. Haensch*, Brit. Mus.).

Polytes leopardinus, sp. n.

Head black; pronotum and scutellum sanguineous, longitudinally striped with black; pronotum with six longitudinal black stripes, the lateral ones broadest, the two central ones more or less fused and obliquely widened posteriorly, extreme lateral margins narrowly ochraceous; scutellum with six longitudinal black stripes, the outermost short and oblique on basal area, intermediate stripe discontinuous, the two central stripes continuous, more longitudinal, and broadened at their bases; body beneath and legs black, a lunate spot at apex of abdomen, two contiguous spots near anterior margin and the lateral margins (narrowly) of prosternum, and costal spots ochraceous; rostrum piceous, bucculæ ochraceous; head thickly punctate; antennæ mutilated in typical

specimen; pronotum and scutellum thickly but very finely punctate; body beneath thickly finely punctate.

Long. 9 mm.

Hab. Peru.

Polytes bicolor, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, body beneath, and legs black or piceous; scutellum sanguineous, its basal margin black; two contiguous spots near anterior margin and narrow lateral margins of prosternum, apex of central lobe to head, coxal spots, and a lunate spot at apex of abdomen ochraceous; antennæ black, first, second, and third joints short, almost subequal in length, fourth and fifth considerably longer and also subequal in length; head punctate and finely wrinkled, the lateral margins rather strongly sinuate; pronotum and scutellum thickly but very finely punctate; body beneath thickly, finely, but distinctly punctate; rostrum piceous or black.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Peru.

GENUS CHELYCORIS.

Demoleus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 493 (nom. præocc.).
Chelycoris, Bergr. Rev. Ent. x. p. 235 (1891), n. nom.

Type, *C. scitulus*, Walk.

Chelycoris vittatus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ochraceous, thickly, coarsely, darkly punctate; head with the apex of the central lobe somewhat distinctly prominent; ocelli red, much nearer eyes than to each other; antennæ ochraceous, first, second, and third joints shortest and subequal in length, fourth and fifth longest and subequal; pronotum with the lateral margins slightly laminate, oblique, concolorously punctate, lateral angles rounded, longer than head, about twice as broad at base as medial length, declivous towards head at less than one-third from base, the disk moderately rugulose; scutellum ochraceous, thickly finely punctate, with two broad dark oblique fasciæ with a common origin at base and obliquely directed on each side to a little beyond middle, where they are outwardly broadened and a little upturned; between these fasciæ and the lateral margins near base is a somewhat circular patch of the same dark colour, some of the punctures in these dark areas are blackish, longer than broad at base,

the apical area obliquely deflected; body beneath pale ochraceous, the legs darker ochraceous; sternum and abdomen thickly concolorously punctate; mesosternum centrally sulcately impressed; abdominal incisures transverse on disk, obliquely deflected and moderately bent on lateral areas, apices of incisures at lateral margins distinctly tuberculate, spiracles prominent and tuberculate, nearer to anterior incisures than to lateral margins.

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Paraguay; Sapucay (*W. Foster*, Brit. Mus.). Brazil; Goyaz.

Differs from *C. haglundii*, Mont., and *C. lethierryi*, Mont., in the apically narrower head and the totally different and fasciate punctuations to the scutellum.

Genus *MONCUS*.

Moncus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 524.

Hemíngius, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iv. p. 423 (1899).

Type, *M. obscurus*, Dall.

When revising Walker's species in 1899 I accepted that writer's arrangement and labelling of his *Ochlerus scaber* at its face value, although on founding my genus *Hemíngius* on that species I stated that the type did not agree with the description. I wrote: "Walker, in his diagnosis of this species, describes the scutellum as 'more than half the length of the abdomen,' whereas it reaches the apex of the abdomen &c." On further consideration I think it certain that Walker misplaced the labels, for Stål saw Dallas's type before Walker commenced his Catalogue, and I therefore sink my genus and follow Stål's determination.

Moncus obscurus.

Ochlerus obscurus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 157 (1851).

Moncus obscurus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 524.

Hemíngius scaber, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iv. p. 424 (1899).

HERRICHELLA, gen. nov.

Body subovate; head longer than broad, lateral margins moderately reflexed, lateral lobes longer than the central lobe, passing its apex but not meeting beyond it, their apical margins distinctly curved inward; eyes prominent, moderately transversely exserted, distinctly separated from base of head; ocelli placed very near base; antennæ five-jointed, first joint slightly passing apex of head, second joint scarcely

as long as first, third longest, fourth and fifth subequal in length, each much shorter than third; antenniferous tubercles distinctly outwardly spined in front of eyes; pronotum about twice as broad at base as long, anterior angles shortly transversely spined, the lateral angles subprominent and emarginate, lateral margins oblique, anterior margin slightly concave; scutellum shorter than corium, almost as long as head and pronotum together, moderately convex, the apex rounded; corium somewhat apically widened, its apical margin finely sinuate near apex; tegmina somewhat short, the veins longitudinal, not anastomosed, but with about two small cells near base; rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxæ, first joint about reaching base of head, second extending midway between anterior and intermediate coxæ; third almost passing intermediate coxæ; abdomen beneath obsolete centrally longitudinally sulcate on the first three segments.

Allied to *Schaefferella*, but apical lateral margins of the scutellum not reflexed, membranal veins not anastomosed, &c.

Herrichella thoracica, sp. n.

Black; anterior two-thirds of pronotum more or less ochraceous; antennæ dark chocolate-brown; head very thickly punctate and obliquely striate; pronotum subrugulose, very coarsely blackly punctate at base, on the pale area equally black coarse punctures arranged sparsely in clusters; scutellum subrugulose and sparsely coarsely punctate, the apical area and lateral margins finely and more thickly punctate; corium thickly punctate; membrane dark cupreous; body beneath thickly punctate, much less so on discal ridge of abdomen and on the posterior lateral margins of the prosternum, which are ochraceous; tarsi brownish ochraceous; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., ♀, 15 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

Hab. Colombia; Dagua (Brit. Mus.).

PARALINCUS, gen. nov.

Head longer than broad, the lateral lobes longer than the central lobe, passing its apex but somewhat widely separated, their lateral margins moderately reflexed; eyes large, transversely exserted, situate between the insertion of the antennæ and base of head; ocelli wide apart near base; antennæ five-jointed, first joint only slightly passing apex of head, second, third, fourth, and fifth joints almost subequal in

length, each considerably longer than first; antenniferous tubercles distinctly spined; pronotum twice as broad at base as long, the anterior angles shortly spinous, lateral angles subprominent and subacute, lateral margins moderately sinuate, anterior and posterior margins truncate; scutellum as long as head and pronotum together, the apex subangularly rounded; corium with the inner apical margin rounded, membrane with the veins simple, not anastomosed; connexivum exposed from basal half of corium, the segmental angles moderately distinct; rostrum reaching the middle of abdomen, first joint about reaching the middle of prosternum, second joint extending to intermediate coxæ, third joint passing posterior coxæ; basal half of abdomen broadly, obsolete, centrally, longitudinally sulcate; meso- and metasterna centrally, longitudinally, finely carinate; abdomen beneath moderately convex.

Type, *P. terminalis*, Walk.

Allied to *Lincus*, Stål, from which it differs by the broader and truncate anterior margin of the pronotum and by the short anterior angles of same; from *Phereclus*, Stål, it is to be distinguished by the different structure of the antennæ &c.; from *Ochlerus* it is separated by the length of the lateral lobes of the head.

Paralincus terminalis.

Ochlerus terminalis, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 195 (1867).

Hab. Amazons.

Walker writes "lateral lobes not extending beyond the middle one," but this is incorrect; the sanguineous spot to the corium is very distinct; pronotum and scutellum rugulose; corium thickly finely punctate.

GENUS PHERECLUS.

Phereclus, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxiii. p. 98 (1862).

Type, *P. pluto*, Stål.

Phereclus antennatus, sp. n.

Black or piceous, antennæ with the fourth and fifth joints ochraceous, base of fourth and apex of fifth narrowly black; head with the lateral margins reflexed, the lateral lobes not meeting beyond the central lobe; first joint of antennæ slightly passing the apex of head, second a little shorter than first, third about two and a half times as long as second,

fourth only slightly longer than second, fifth a little shorter than third; pronotum with the lateral margins strongly sinuate, near apex obtusely broadly bispinous, the lateral angles subprominent and broadly subspinous, the disk distinctly rugulose and with two distinct transverse tubercles on the anterior area; scutellum finely punctate, distinctly rugulose near base, at apex the margins moderately reflexed; corium thickly punctate; membrane dark cupreous; body beneath more or less punctate; rostrum reaching the penultimate abdominal segment; tarsi brownish ochraceous.

Long. 10–11½ mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 5–5½ mm.

Hab. Colombia; Cali (Brit. Mus.). Costa Rica; Talamanca (*Pittier*, Coll. Dist.).

Differs from *P. pluto*, Stål, by the different colour of the antennæ and the relative length of the joints, the sinuate lateral margins of the pronotum and the anterior bidentate armature of the same, two anterior callosities to the pronotum, length of rostrum, &c.

Genus TRINCAVELLIUS.

Trincavellius, Dist. Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1900, p. 163.

Type, *T. galapagoensis*, Butl.

Trincavellius chilensis, sp. n.

Ochraceous, with fine scattered blackish markings; head large, broad, somewhat truncate in front, a little shorter than breadth between outer margin of eyes, the lateral margins obtusely angulate in front of eyes; antennæ ochraceous, first joint short, not reaching apex of head, second distinctly longer than third, which has its apex black (remaining joints mutilated in type); pronotum nearly twice as broad at base as long, the lateral areas laminately ampliate and reflexed, the anterior angles acute, finely granulose, moderately pilose, the anterior lateral margins and central anterior and posterior margins more or less mottled with black; scutellum longer than head and pronotum together, a black spot at each basal angle, basal third moderately convex, remaining area finely speckled with blackish, somewhat thickly finely punctate; corium thickly finely darkly punctate; membrane small, ochraceous, not reaching apex of abdomen; connexivum ochraceous, a black line on each side of the incisures; body beneath and legs ochraceous; head beneath and sternum coarsely darkly punctate, abdomen concolorously punctate; femora darkly speckled and

darkly subapically annulate; spots to abdominal lateral margins and a central longitudinal spot to sixth abdominal segment black.

Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Chili (Brit. Mus.).

Differs from *T. galapagoensis*, Butl., by its smaller size, more acute anterior angles of the pronotum, and more reflexed lateral margins of same; body more elongate and less ovate than in Butler's species.

Trincavellius peruviansis, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous, finely wrinkled and punctate; head large, broad, about as long as breadth between the outer margins of eyes, the lateral margins distinctly angularly dilated in front of eyes, anterior margin truncately rounded; antennæ with the first joint not reaching apex of head, second very slightly longer than third, third, fourth, and fifth almost subequal in length, the last two joints infusate; pronotum with the lateral margins oblique, laminately reflexed, a little recurved towards their apices, which are distinctly minutely spined, a subobsolete central longitudinal carinate line; corium scarcely wrinkled but thickly finely punctate; membrane hyaline, very slightly passing abdominal apex; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex fuscous; body beneath and legs a little paler than above, minutely speckled with brown; scutellum with a longitudinal brownish spot near apex of lateral margins, the apex itself narrowly ochraceous.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Peru; Callao.

Allied to *T. galapagoensis*, Butl., but narrower, head more truncate in front, angle at anterior margin of pronotum more acute, lateral pronotal margins much more oblique, membrane longer, &c.; differs from *chilensis*, Dist., by the broader body, absence of black spots to basal angles of scutellum, longer membrane, &c.

Genus *Loxa*.

Loxa, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 137 (1843).

Type, *L. flavicollis*, Drury.

Loxa bartletti, sp. n.

Dull pale ochraceous, possibly more virescent in living specimens; eyes and lateral pronotal angles black; first

joint of antennæ reaching apex of head, remaining four joints almost subequal in length; head triangularly narrowed in front, the lateral lobes longer than the central, their apices acutely narrowed, longitudinally ridged and slightly transversely wrinkled; ocelli reddish; pronotum with the lateral margins a little concavely sinuate and distinctly serrate, the lateral angles acutely produced and slightly directed forwardly, the surface finely wrinkled and more obscurely punctate; scutellum finely wrinkled, more distinctly punctate on basal than on apical area; corium thickly finely punctate; membrane hyaline, slightly minutely spotted with ochraceous, considerably passing the abdominal apex; body beneath paler and more shining in hue, legs only slightly paler than surface of body above; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ and with a black central line above.

Long., ♀, 17 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Brit. Guiana (*A. W. Bartlett*, Brit. Mus.).

A narrow form of the genus, in that respect resembling *L. variegata*, Dist.

Loxa fryi, sp. n.

Body above olivaceous green, thickly and distinctly punctate; body beneath much paler green; antennæ, rostrum, legs, and a central longitudinal fascia to abdomen ochraceous; head with the lateral lobes longer than the central, distinctly passing but not meeting beyond it, their margins ridged, finely transversely wrinkled, more or less punctate; antennæ with the first joint not reaching apex of head, second longer than first, shorter than third, fourth and fifth subequal in length; pronotum subrugulose and thickly punctate, the lateral margins finely serrate and moderately concavely sinuate, the lateral angles black, short, acute, directed forwardly, the areas of the cicatrices almost impunctate; scutellum finely wrinkled and punctured; corium thickly finely punctate; membrane hyaline and passing the abdominal apex; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Brazil? (Fry Coll., Brit. Mus.).

A small species allied to and resembling *L. variegata*, Dist., but smaller, the lateral pronotal angles shorter and much more anteriorly directed, &c.

Genus MURGANTIA.

Murgantia, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxiii. p. 105 (1862).

Type, *M. tessellata*, Amy. & Serv.

Murgantia simulans, sp. n.

Dark metallic blue; lateral, posterior, and subanterior margins of pronotum, the two lateral united by a central longitudinal fascia, a central longitudinal fascia and apex to scutellum, basal lateral margin and a transverse fascia (beyond middle) to corium pale ochraceous; apical margins of membrane somewhat broadly greyish; lateral margins of sternum and abdomen, posterior margin of metasternum and margins of abdominal segments (broadest medially) pale ochraceous; antennæ dark bluish black, second joint slightly longer than first, shorter than third, which is also slightly shorter than fourth (fifth mutilated in typical specimen); head distinctly depressed near base; pronotum distinctly and broadly transversely depressed near middle, sparingly coarsely punctate except on the ochraceous markings, which are impunctate, lateral margins distinctly reflexed; scutellum with the basal third moderately gibbous and very finely wrinkled, remaining area (excluding the ochraceous portions, which are impunctate) thickly coarsely punctate; corium thickly finely punctate; membrane passing the abdominal apex.

Long. 10 mm.

Hab. Peru; Chandramayo (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *M. bifasciata*, Herr.-Sch., from which it differs by the unicolorous and more broadly rounded head, the ochraceous posterior pronotal margin, the more distinctly gibbous basal area of the scutellum, and the absence of the transverse fascia and the presence of the longitudinal fascia to same; body beneath differently coloured, &c.

Genus BANASA.

Banasa, Stål, Rio Hem. i. p. 24 (1860).

Type, *B. induta*, Stål.

Banasa salvini, sp. n.

Above pale greenish; head, anterior half of pronotum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; membrane hyaline, passing the abdominal apex; head with a somewhat reddish tint and darkly punctate, excluding the basal half of the central disk it is levigate, impunctate; antennæ greenish, first joint not reaching apex of head, third a little longer than second, slightly shorter than fourth, which is subequal to fifth; pronotum sparingly distinctly punctate, the lateral

margins slightly sinuate, the lateral angles rounded; scutellum slightly wrinkled, sparingly punctate, rather more than basal half slightly purplish in hue; corium thickly, very finely punctate; connexivum ochraceous; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex black; apical areas of the posterior femora moderately infusate.

Long. $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Guatemala (*O. Salvin*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *B. stålîi*, Dist., but differing by the less punctate head, the basal half of the central disk being impunctate, levigate, third joint of antennæ only a little longer than second, lateral margins of pronotum slightly sinuate, different coloration, &c.

I have again used Stål's genus, though in 1880 I referred to the great difficulty with which it could be separated from *Nezara*, a view also advanced by Bergroth in 1891. As, however, it has recently been proposed to use *Banasa* as a distinct subgenus, the name is better treated as previously.

GENUS DISDERIA.

Disderia, Bergr. Entomol. News, xxi. p. 20 (1910).

Type, *D. decorata*, Dist.

Tarsi three-jointed, second joint very small; scutellum "with the apical part moderately broad," the apex not rounded, but subangulate.

D. decorata appears to be widely distributed in Central America. I have previously recorded it from Mexico, Honduras, and Guatemala, and have since received it from Nicaragua.

GENUS OPLOMUS.

Oplomus, Spin. Ess. Hem. p. 355 (1837).

Type, *O. tripustulatus*, Fabr.

Oplomus stellatus, sp. n.

Black, coarsely punctate; anterior and lateral margins (including lateral angles) and three large oblong spots to pronotum, the central spot connected with the anterior margin, a large oblique spot near each basal angle and the apex to the scutellum, apical angle and a small suffusion near middle of costal area to corium, basal spine and basal spot to abdomen beneath, and a lateral segmental series of irregular spots and lateral margins of sternum bright ochraceous;

antennæ black, first joint not reaching head, second joint a little longer, third, fourth, and fifth almost subequal in length; pronotum coarsely punctate, the lateral margins and a central line traversing the central spot levigate, the anterior margin with some scattered very coarse punctures, the lateral angles subprominent and levigate; scutellum somewhat thickly punctate, the oblique basal spots almost impunctate; corium thickly finely punctate; membrane cupreous, passing abdominal apex; abdominal basal spine slightly passing the posterior coxæ.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 5 mm.

Hab. Argentina; Tucuman Prov. (Brit. Mus.).

Oplomus equestris, sp. n.

Pronotum, scutellum, and corium sanguineous; head, narrow lateral margins, and two large irregularly subtriangular spots to pronotum (widest at base), a broad central transverse fascia to scutellum, a large spot a little behind middle of corium, and basal area of membrane black; sternum and legs dark indigo-blue; abdomen beneath pale ochraceous, with transverse marginal spots, a large subapical spot, and the anal segment dark indigo-blue; antennæ black, first joint not quite reaching apex of head, second and third almost subequal in length; head punctate, the lateral areas transversely striate, outer apical angles of the lateral lobes rounded; pronotum somewhat sparsely and coarsely punctate; scutellum with the basal area coarsely sparsely punctate, remaining area more thickly and finely punctate; in the middle a broad central longitudinal carination; corium thickly finely punctate; sternum more or less coarsely punctate; rostrum dark indigo-blue and reaching the posterior coxæ.

Var.—Abdomen beneath sanguineous, not pale ochraceous; corium without the dark spot.

Long. 13 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 mm.

Hab. Centr. Brazil; Chapada (*A. Robert*, Brit. Mus.).

The variety described is in my own collection, but unlocalized.

Allied to *O. marginalis*, Westw.

PARAJALLA, gen. nov.

Jalla, sect. aa (part.), Stål, En. Hem. i. p. 34 (1870).

Allied to *Jalla*, but differing in the following particulars:—Pronotum with the lateral margins moderately but dis-

tinently sinuate, the lateral angles a little prominent; scutellum with the apical area broader and the apex more truncate.

Type, *P. sanguineosignata*, Spin.

The structure of the scutellum is the most distinguishing character of this Southern Neotropical genus from the Palearctic genus *Jalla*. It is also quite distinct from the Australian genus *Jalloides*, in which Schouteden, following Stål, but with doubt and hesitation, placed the typical species.

Parajalla sanguineosignata.

Jalla sanguineo-signata, Spin. in Gay, Hist. de Chile, vii. p. 120 (1852);
Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4) iii. p. 544 (1863).

Jalloides? *sanguineonotata*, Schout. in Wytsm. Gen. Ins. fasc. lii. p. 42
(1907).

Hab. Patagonia; V. del Lago Xanco (*Chubut*, Brit. Mus.).

The British Museum now possesses four examples of this rare species.

PSEUDOBEBÆUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long or only slightly longer than breadth at base, the lateral lobes distinctly longer than the central lobe, passing but not meeting beyond it, the apex being thus distinctly cleft; antennæ five-jointed, first joint not reaching apex of head, second very slightly shorter than third, fourth and fifth longest, subequal in length; pronotum more than twice broader between the lateral angles than long, the lateral angles longly broadly produced, the lateral margins serrate, finely near apex, longly towards the produced angles, anterior margin moderately concave, posterior margin truncate in front of scutellum, the lateral margins before the produced angles almost oblique and the disk from the same area sharply obliquely depressed to head; scutellum about as long as broad at base, the lateral margins moderately oblique for about half their length from base and then more longitudinally narrowing to apex, which is subangulate; corium slightly longer than pronotum, the inner apical angle rounded; membrane passing the abdominal apex, the veins mostly longitudinal; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, first joint reaching base of head; basal abdominal spine reaching the anterior margins of the posterior coxæ; tarsal joints two in number.

Allied to *Bebæus*, Dall., in general appearance and structure of head and lateral pronotal angles; but lateral pronotal margins strongly serrate, ventral spine only slightly passing posterior coxæ, joints of antennæ different, &c.

Pseudobebæus goyazensis, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous, speckled and punctured with black; head thickly, darkly, coarsely punctate; antennæ brownish ochraceous, the apical joint a little paler; pronotum ochraceous, darkly punctate, more coarsely and thickly so on anterior and posterior areas, on the paler discal interspace a transverse series of four blackish spots, the broad apices of the produced lateral angles black, rounded and with a short spine anteriorly, concavely sinuate and with a broader spine posteriorly; scutellum blackly punctate, a central, longitudinal, subimpunctate linear marking, not reaching base; corium thickly blackly punctate, a discal, longitudinal, impunctate space a little behind middle; membrane pale fuliginous, the veins much darker; body beneath brownish ochraceous, finely darkly punctate on abdomen beneath, the central longitudinal ridge almost impunctate; sternum more coarsely punctate; apex of scutellum black; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 10 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 9 mm.

Hab. Brazil; Goyaz.

GENUS LANOPIS.

Lanopis, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4) iii. p. 549 (1863).

Type, *L. rugosus*, Sign.

Lanopis chubuti, sp. n.

Body and legs ochraceous; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints magenta-red, fourth and fifth joints (excepting their extreme bases) piceous, first joint slightly passing apex of head, second much longer than third and a little longer than first, fourth and fifth subequal; head coarsely sparingly punctate, the lateral margins a little but distinctly reflexed, lateral and central lobes subequal in length; pronotum about half as long as breadth between the lateral angles, punctate and rugulose, the lateral angles broadly angularly produced, their margins anteriorly convex, posteriorly oblique, their whole marginal area moderately reflexed; scutellum sparingly coarsely punctate, the posterior half with a central longitudinal carination; corium thickly finely punctate, the lateral margins moderately subangularly ampliate, apical margin obliquely straight, membrane dull obscure hyaline, the veins darker, distinctly passing the abdominal apex; sternum coarsely punctate;

posterior angles of abdominal segments at lateral margins distinctly prominent, tumescent; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, its apex black; abdomen above testaceous red.

Long. 10-11 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Patagonia; V. del Lago Xanco (*Chubut*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *L. rugosus*, Sign., but larger, lateral angles more produced, colour of antennæ and body above different, &c. From *L. testaceus*, Reed, a species I have not seen, it differs by the totally different antennæ &c.

Lanopsis splendens, sp. n.

Ochraceous; head (excluding large basal spot), two oblique discal longitudinal fasciæ to pronotum, which are a little widened posteriorly and more distinctly so at anterior margin, scutellum (excluding apical area and corium) more or less carmine-red; antennæ with the basal joint carmine-red, second and third joints ochraceous, fourth and fifth (excluding their extreme bases) piceous, first and third subequal in length, second a little longest, fourth and fifth subequal; head sparingly punctate, the lateral lobes slightly longer than the central, the former with their margins slightly reflexed; pronotum strongly rugulose and punctate, the lateral angles very much as in *L. chubuti*, the anterior angles shortly distinctly obtusely angulate; scutellum coarsely punctate, apical half distinctly centrally longitudinally carinate; corium thickly finely punctate, the lateral margins slightly subangularly amplified, apical margins obliquely straight; membrane dull ochraceous, subhyaline, the veins a little darker, distinctly passing the abdominal apex; body beneath and legs ochraceous; abdomen beneath and legs sprinkled with carmine-red; sternum coarsely punctate; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, its apex black; abdomen above carmine-red, posterior angles of abdominal segments at lateral margins distinctly prominent, tumescent.

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ -11 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.

Hab. Patagonia; V. del Lago Xanco (*Chubut*, Brit. Mus.).

• GENUS *PLANOIS*.

Planois, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4) iii. p. 548 (1863).

Type, *P. bimaculatus*, Sign.

Planois patagonus, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly punctate; two small spots on anterior

area of pronotum and the posterior sublateral margins of same, basal lateral margins of scutellum (widened near basal angles), and clavus more or less sanguineous; corium on apical area suffused with blackish; connexivum pale ochraceous, with large black spots; membrane greyish, subhyaline, not passing the abdominal apex; body beneath and legs ochraceous, lateral areas of sternum and abdomen pale sanguineous; antennæ ochraceous, first joint longly passing apex of head and about as long as the head itself, second and third subequal in length, apex of third black, remaining joints mutilated in typical specimen; head sparsely punctate and very finely transversely striate, the lateral margins reflexed; pronotum thickly somewhat finely punctate, the lateral margins oblique, very slightly sinuate, the lateral angles subprominent, rounded, and with their margins black; scutellum somewhat sparsely punctate and with a subobsolete pale longitudinal levigate line; corium thickly punctate; abdomen beneath sparsely very finely punctate, and with a central longitudinal dark fasciate line; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, with its apex black; odoriferous apertures shortly produced.

Long. 13 mm.

Hab. Patagonia; V. del Lago Xanco (*Chubut*, Brit. Mus.).

Differs from *P. bimaculatus*, Sign., in having the second joint of the antennæ scarcely longer than the third, absence of the pale spot to corium, &c.

EA, gen. nov.

Moderately flat, subovate; head about as broad between the eyes as long, lobes of equal length, but the apices of the lateral lobes a little obliquely directed to the central, which makes the latter appear slightly prominent; ocelli near base, much nearer to eyes than to each other; antennæ five-jointed, basal joint robust, slightly passing apex of head, second joint slightly longest, third short, about equal to first, fourth and fifth subequal, each a little shorter than second; pronotum about half as long as broad at base, lateral margins roundly oblique, very slightly sinuate, lateral angles rounded, not prominent, anterior margin concavely sinuate, anterior angles slightly angularly prominent, basal margin almost truncate; scutellum longer than broad, obliquely narrowed to apex, which is subangulate, a little longer than pronotum; corium about as long as scutellum and pronotum together, the apical margin straightly oblique; membrane scarcely passing the abdominal apex, veins longi-

tudinal, not anastomosed; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, first joint about reaching base of head, second extending to nearly the anterior coxæ; basal abdominal spine distinct, not passing the posterior coxæ; odoriferous apertures distinct, transverse, about as long as coxæ and trochanters together; femora moderately incrassate, tarsi two-jointed, first joint a little shorter than second.

A genus apparently to be placed near *Hellica*, Stål, and *Sniploa*, Sign.

Ea australis, sp. n.

Olivaceous green, thickly, coarsely, darkly punctate; antennæ, rostrum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; transverse lateral spots to pro-, meso-, and metasterna, lateral marginal abdominal spots inwardly preceded and united to an irregular longitudinal submarginal fascia, carmine-red; margins of head and pronotum and basal lateral margins of corium very narrowly and obscurely ochraceous, the margins of the pronotal lateral angles narrowly black; head with the lateral lobes distinctly transversely striate; pronotum, scutellum, and corium distinctly rugulose as well as coarsely punctate; pronotum and scutellum with an obscure central longitudinal linear ridge; membrane ochraceous, with a central and apical castaneous suffusion; connexivum ochraceous, with large black spots; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm.

Hab. Patagonia; Valle del Lago Blanco (Brit. Mus.).

SYNONYMICAL NOTES.

I take this opportunity for substituting new names for some that have proved to be preoccupied.

NEOCENSORINUS, n. nom.

Censorinus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) vi. p. 598 (1910), nom. præocc.

Aspongopus circumclusus, n. nom.

Aspongopus circumcinctus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) vi. p. 221 (1910), nom. præocc.

Penthimia reticulosa, n. nom.

Penthimia reticulata, Dist. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1908, p. 108, nom. præocc.